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21. NEW LOCALITY RECORD WITH REMARKS ON THE TUCKTOO LIZARD, *GEKKO GECKO* (LINNAEUS) [SAURIA: GEKKONIDAE] FROM TRIPURA

Ten species of the genus *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768, have so far been described, out of which only two species namely, *Gekko gecko* (Linnaeus) and *Gekko smithi* Gray, are known within the Indian limits. According to Smith (1935) the former is distributed through the whole of Indo-Chinese subregion, North-Eastern India (Bengal, Bihar), Burma, Thailand, Taiwan, Andaman Islands and the East-Indian Archipelago; and the latter is found in the Andaman Islands, Java, Malay Peninsula and the Malay Archipelago. Annandale (1907) attributed the occurrence of *G. gecko* in West Bengal, to accidental introduction and such is likely the case in the state of Bihar also. Very recently, Pillai & Talukdar (1973)

recorded the occurrence of this species from the Assam Region which fits well with the Indo-Chinese and Malayasian zoogeographical distribution.

While studying the reptile collection brought from Tripura during the year 1972-73 by Dr V. C. Agrawal, I came across a gekkonid lizard which proved to be *Gekko gecko* (Linnaeus). The occurrence in Tripura, bridges the distribution gap between Burma-Malaya and India.

A detailed examination of all the specimens of this species present in the Zoological Survey of India collection reveals that the species occurs in Dacca and Chittagong Hill tracts of Bangladesh and also in Kohphai Is-

lands near the gulf of Thailand. A specimen, however, found from Ajmer (Rajasthan), is either an accidental introduction or it might have been wrongly labelled.

The Tripura specimen was found on the wall of a lavatory of the Chailingata Forest Bungalow, Tripura, at about 10.30 p.m. on December 18, 1972, and defended itself by adopting a threatening pose with widely gaping mouth. The specimen, on dissection, proved to be a female. It measured 336 mm in total length, 168 mm in body length, 47 mm in head length and 39 mm in its maximum width of head. There are 21 lamellae under the fourth toe and 13 supra and 11 infralabials.

It is blue slaty above, profusely spotted with brick-red and whitish blue spots. The tail has

broad, bluish and whitish bands, the latter being narrower than the former. Lower surface ashy-white, variegated with grey.

Gut-contents of the specimen were heads and appendages of hymenopterous and lepidopterous insects; elytra and wings of beetles, moths and wasps and cuticular parts of arachnids.

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22. DISTRIBUTIONAL RANGE OF *WAITEA BUCHANANI* VISWESWARA RAO (PISCES: GOBIIDAE) IN INDIAN WATERS

W. buchanani Visweswara Rao is known from Godavary estuary by a single specimen measuring 72 mm in total length (Visweswara Rao 1972).¹ One of us (K.V.R.R.) had the

opportunity to collect this species off Ennore (Madras) during a routine cruise of R.V. "Chota Investigator". This is the first record of it away from its type locality.

MATERIAL: One specimen 74 mm in total length (58 mm in standard length), off Ennore, Madras, 15-20 metres, sandy muddy bottom, R.V. "Chota Investigator", Otter

¹ VISWESWARA RAO, V. (1972): A new fish of the family Gobiidae from Godavary estuary. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 69(1):130-133.